[CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 44 of 1914.]

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 27th June 1914.

CONTENTS.

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Vernacular Newspapers and Periodicals.

[Corrected up to the 1st January 1914.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Assamese.				
1	"Banhi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Lakshmi Nath Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 45 years.	700
2	"Kabita-Lata" (P) ...	Do.	Quarterly ...	Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin ...	400
	Bengali.				
3	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinode, Brahmin; age 55 years.	700
4	"Alochana" (P)	Howrah	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	500
5	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	A. Chaudhuri Pratibha Devi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	200
6	"Archana" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age 35 years.	800
7	"Arghya" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tambuli; age 37 years.	700
8	"Aryya Gourab" (P) ...	Kishoreganj ...	Do. ...	Bhairab Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	1,000
9	"Aryya Kayastha Pratiba" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 73 years.	500
10	"Aryya Pratibha" (P) ...				
11	"Aryyabartta" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Hemendra Prasad Ghosh ...	800
12	"Avasar" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Surendra Chandra Dutta, Hindu, Tanti; age 24 years.	1,600
13	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca	Do. ...	Sudhansu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age about 40 years.	600
14	"Ayurveda Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri, Brahmin; age 50 years.	700
15	"Ayurveda Prachar" (P) ...	Nadia	Do. ...	Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 38 years.	5,000
16	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta	Bi-monthly ...	Surendra Mohan Adhikary ...	500
17	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ..	Jessore	Monthly ...	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Brahmin; age 38 years.	500
18	"Balak" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ..	J. M. B. Duncan	9,800
19	"Balyasram" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Taraprasanna Ghosh Bidyabinode, Hindu; age about 36 years.	200
20	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)...	Do.	Do. ...	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo; age 42 years	700
21	"Bandana" (P)	Baidyabati ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Kumar Ray, Hindu, Vaidya; age 27 years.	700
22	"Bangabandhu" (P) ..	Dacca	Do. ...	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo; age 56 years.	150
23	"Bangadarsan" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Sailes Chandra Masumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	900
24	"Bangaratna" (N) ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 29 years.	1,500
25	"Bangavasi" (N) ...	Calcutta ..	Do. ...	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 56 years.	15,000
26	"Bankura Durpan" (N) ...	Bankura	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukherji; age 53 years	453

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
27	"Bani" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ..	Amulya Charan Ghosh; age 35 years	800
28	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N) ...	Barisal	Weekly ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 36 years.	600
29	"Basumati" (N)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary; age 48 years.	19,000
30	"Bhakti" (P)	Howrah	Monthly ..	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 28 years.	600
31	"Bharati" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi Brahmo; age about 48 years.	9,000
32	"Bharat Chitra" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly ...	Pran Krishna Pyne, Hindu, Brahmin	800
33	"Bharat Mahila" (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly ...	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutt, Brahmo; age 31 years.	450
34	"Bhisak Darpan" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Rai Saheb Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
35	"Bharatbarsha" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Ghosh, Vidyabhushan Kayastha; age 38 years and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha; age 50 years.	1,000
36	"Bidushak" (P) ..	Do.	Do. ...	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin; age 40 years.	600
37	"Bijnan" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope; age about 42 years.	300
38	"Bikrampur" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Quarterly ...	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age 34 years.	100
39	"Birbhum Varta" (N) ...	Suri	Weekly ...	Devendra Nath Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	900
40	"Birbhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Kulada Prasad Mullick, Hindu; age 33 years.	1,500
41	"Birbhum Vasi" (N) ...	Rampur Hât ...	Weekly ...	Satkowri Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	700
42	"Brahman Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi ...	1,000
43	"Brahma Vadi" (P) ...	Barisal	Monthly ...	Monomohan Chakravarty, Brahmo; age 52 years.	660
44	"Brahma Vidya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta.	800
45	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N) ...	Burdwan	Weekly ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	1,000
46	"Byabasa O Banijya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo; age 36 years.	900
47	"Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha" (N)	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly ...	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 30 years.	500 to 700
48	"Charu Mihir" (N) ...	Mymensingh ..	Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	800
49	"Chhatra" (P) ..	Dacca	Monthly ...	.....	500
50	"Chhatra Suhrid" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	.....	450
51	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P) ...	Nadia	Do. ...	Dr. Dhirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabanik; age 32 years.	1,000
52	"Chikitsa Sammilani" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
53	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya; age 39 years.	800

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
54	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N)	Chinsura	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin; age 48 years.	1,000
55	"Dainik Chandrika" (N) ...	Calcutta	Three issues a week.	Haridas Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	1,600
56	"Dacca Prakas" (N) ...	Dacca	Weekly ...	Mukunda Vihari Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	800
57	"Darsak" (N)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin; age about 39 years.	300
58	"Dharma-o-Karma" (P) ...	Do.	Quarterly ...	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
59	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do.	Fortnightly ...	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	300
60	"Dharma Pracharak" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji Hindu, Brahmin; age 51 years.	2,000
61	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N)	Diamond Harbour ...	Weekly ...	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya; age 52 years.	2,500
62	"Dhruba" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	800
63	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Mukundadeo Mukherji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin; age 56 years.	1,000
64	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N)	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 77 years.	900
65	"Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	600
66	"Gambhira" (P) ...	Malda	Bi-monthly ...	.....	.....
67	"Gaud-duta" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwallah, Hindu, Baidya.	400
68	"Grihastha" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 56 years.	500
69	"Hakim" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Masihar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 31 years.	500
70	"Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	600
71	"Hindusthana" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	900
72	"Hindu Ranjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi	Do. ...	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 41 years.	290
73	"Hindu Sakhá" (P) ...	Hooghly	Monthly ...	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
74	"Hitavadi" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years, and 3 others.	28,000
75	"Hitvarta" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya.	600
76	"Homeopathi-Prachar" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Probodh Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.	1,000
77	"Islam-Abha" (P) ...	Dacca	Do. ...	Sheik Abdul Majid	1,000
78	"Islam-Rabi" (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Weekly ...	Maulvi Nasiruddin Ahmad, Musulman; age about 34 years.	700
79	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 56 years.	700
80	"Jagaran" (N)	Bagerhat	Weekly ...	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300

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	Bengali—continued.				
81	"Jahannabi" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Sudhakrishta Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 29 years.	1,400
82	"Jangipur Sangbad" (N) ...	Murshidabad ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
83	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 31 years.	300
84	"Jasohar" (N)... ...	Jessore	Weekly ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
85	"Jubak" (P)	Santipur	Monthly ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 39 years.	500
86	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi ...	1,500
87	"Jyoti" (N)	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin; age 46 years.	2,000
88	"Kajer Loke" (P) ..	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 46 years.	350
89	"Kalyani" (N)	Magura	Weekly ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 49 years.	500
90	"Kanika" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Monthly ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 38 years.	150
91	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar; age 43 years	500
92	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 69 years.	500
93	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Madhu Sudan Roy Bisharad, Hindu, Kayastha; age 66 years.	750
94	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna	Weekly ...	Gopal Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 53 years.	250
95	"Krishak" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Nikunja Behari Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 years.	1,000
96	"Kshatriya Bandhav" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Mathura Nath Nath	.....
97	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Hindu, Brahmo; age 36 years.	500
98	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli; age 44 years.	400
99	"Mahila" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 59 years.	200
100	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	200
101	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour ...	Do. ...	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 81 years.	350
102	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
103	"Malancha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ...	.....
104	"Manasi" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Subodh Chandra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	1,000
105	"Mandarmala" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ..	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo; age about 56 years.	400
106	"Medini Bandhab" (N) ...	Midnapore ...	Weekly ...	Devdas Karan, Hindu, Sadgope; age 46 years.	600
107	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N)	Ditto	Do. ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	300

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	Bengali—continued.				
108	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
109	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman; age 39 years; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 1,400
110	"Mukul" (P)	Do.	Monthly ...	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo; age 39 years.	1,000
111	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N)	Saidabad ...	Weekly ...	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	500
112	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	.....	.....
113	"Nandini" (P)	Howrah	Do. ...	Ashtosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya; age 40 years.	500
114	"Natya Mandir" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Amarendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 40 years.	500
115	"Navya Banga" (N) ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly ...	Harendra Kishore Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 25 years.	500
116	"Nayak" (N)	Calcutta	Daily ...	Panchcowri Banerji, Brahmin; age 47 years.	2,800
117	"Navya Bharat" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Devi Prasanna Ray Chowdhuri, Brahmo; age 61 years.	1,000 to 1,500
118	"Nihar" (N)	Contai	Weekly ...	Madu Sudan Jana, Brahmo; age 45 years.	500
119	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town ..	Do. ...	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ...	500
120	"Pabna Hitaishi" (N) ...	Pabna	Do. ...	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
121	"Pallichitra" (P) ...	Bagerhat ...	Monthly ...	Ashu Tosh Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	About 500
122	"Palli Prasun" (P) ...	Joynagore, 24-Parganas district.	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	500
123	"Pallivashi" (N) ...	Kalna	Weekly ...	Sasi Bhusan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	300
124	"Pallivarta" (N) ...	Bongong	Do. ...	Charu Chandra Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	500
125	"Pantha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Rajendra Lal Mukherji	800
126	"Pataka" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
127	Prabahini (N)	Calcutta	Weekly ...	.....	.....
128	"Paricharak" (N) ...	Do.	Bi-weekly ...	Kailas Chandra Sarkar; age 39 years	900
129	"Prachar" (P)	Jayanagar ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian; age 47 years.	1,400
130	"Praja Bandhu" (N) ...	Tippera	Fortnightly ...	Purna Chandra Chakravarti, Kaivarta; Brahmin; age 31 years.	200
131	"Prajapati" (P)... ...	Do ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Kumar	750
132	"Prabhat" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Mitra	200
133	"Prakriti" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Sen	1,000
134	"Prantavasi" (N) ...	Netrokona ...	Fortnightly ...	Joges Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin.	800
135	"Prasun" (N)	Katwa	Weekly ...	Banku Behari Ghosh, Goala; age 42 years.	615

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	Bengali—continued.				
136	"Pratikar" (N)	Berhampore ...	Weekly ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin; age 66 years.	506
137	"Prativasi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ..	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha; age 32 years.	500
138	"Pravasi" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Ramananda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo...	5,000
139	"Priti" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya; age 30 years.	300
140	"Puspodyan" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Jnanendra Nath Bose	200
141	"Rahasya Prakas" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik; age 33 years.	300
142	"Rajdut" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Rev. Rasha Maya Biswas, Christian; age 31 years.	500
143	"Rangpur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 47 years.	400
144	"Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika." (P)	Do.	Quarterly ...	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansi.	500
145	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol	Weekly ...	Abdul Latif, Muhammadan; age 47 years.	200
146	"Sadhak" (P)	Nadia	Monthly ...	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 32 years.	200
147	"Sahitya" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Suresh Chandra Samajpati, age about 46 years.	3,000
148	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do.	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste; age 49 years.	1,600
149	"Sahitya Sanghita" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin; age 60 years.	500
150	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah	Do. ...	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 34 years.	2,000
151	"Saji" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	.....	.....
152	"Samaj" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath	700
153	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das	450
154	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Roy	300
155	"Samay" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo; age 60 years.	700
156	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do.	Quarterly ...	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste.	200
157	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do.	Fortnightly ...	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo, age about 41 years.	300
158	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Bijoy Krishore Acharya, B.A., LL.B., Christian; age 46 years.	450
159	"Sandes" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 45 years.	300
160	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly ...	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000
161	"Sansodhani" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kasi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo; age 60 years.	400
162	"Santan" (P)	.....	Monthly ...	.....	.....
163	"Santi" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Roy Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	200
164	"Saswati" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha; age 49 years.	500
165	"Sansar Suhrid" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 49	400
166	"Sebak" (P)	Dacca	Do. ...	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo; age 44 years.	300
167	"Senapati" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey; age 57 years ...	200

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	Bengali—continued.				
168	Serampure (N)	Serampore ...	Fortnightly ...	Ganendra Nath Kayar, a Satgope by caste; age 32 years.	.....
169	"Sisu" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	400
170	"Saurabha"	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar ...	1,000
171	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Baidya; age 39 years.	200
172	"Sikshak" (P)	Barisal ..	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey; age 57 years ...	125
173	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ..	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury; age 36 years.	1,000
174	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca	Weekly ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 36 years.	1,500
175	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P) ..	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Manmatha Nath Chakravarti ...	500
176	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Dacca	Do. ...	Revd. A. L. Sarkar	300
177	"Sopan" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo; age 37 years.	250
178	Sri Nityananda Sebak (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Bramin; age 46 years.	400
179	Sri Boishnav Dharma Prachar (P).	Burdawn ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Goswami.	.....
180	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab; age 31 years.	400
181	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika." (N)	Do.	Weekly ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravati, Brahmin; age 41 years.	17,000
182	"Subarna-banik" (N) ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	Kiran Gopal Sinha, Hindu, Subarnabanik; age 30 years.	1,000
183	"Suhrid" (N)	Bakargan; ...	Fortnightly ...	Rama Charan Pal, Hindu, Kayastha	.....
184	"Sumati" (P)	Dacca	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age 40 years.	500
185	"Surhid" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Jotindra Mohan Gupta, B.L., Hindu, Baidya; age 37 years.	300
186	"Suprabhat" (P) ..	Do.	Do. ...	Sm. Kumudini Mittra, Brahmo; age 30 years.	900
187	"Suraj" (N)	Pabna	Weekly ...	Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	500
188	"Suhrit" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo; age 28 years.	300
189	"Surabhi" (P)	Contai	Do. ...	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	250
190	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste; age 41 years.	500
191	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ..	Do.	Do. ...	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,500
192	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli; age 36 years,	300
193	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do.	Fortnightly ...	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo, age 40 years.	500
194	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Kali Charan Basu; age about 41 years	600
195	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do.	Do. ...	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo, age 52 years.	300
196	"Teli Bandhav" (P) ...	Howrah	Do. ...	Bahir Das Pal, Hindu, Teli; age 39 years.	2,500
197	"Toshini" (P)	Dacca	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri; age 42 years.	1,250

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—concluded.				
198	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Kamal Hari Mukherji	900 to 2,000
199	"Triveni" (P)	Basirhat	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin; age 40 years	100
200	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla	Weekly ...	Kamaniya Kumar Singha, Brahmo; age 26 years.	450
201	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 33 years.	150
202	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Swami Saradananda	1,500
203	"United Trade Gazette" (P)	Do.	Do ...	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin, age 48 years.	3,000 to 10,000
204	"Upasana" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	300
205	"Utsav" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	100
206	"Vasudha" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya ...	500
207	"Yamuna" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha; age 30 years.	900
208	"Yogi Sakha" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Nath, Yogi; age 50 years.	750
209	"Yubak" (P)	Santipur ...	Do. ...	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo; age 39 years.	500
210	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Ranaghat ...	Weekly ...	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 43 years.	600
211	"Vijaya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Bipin Chandra Pal and others ...	700
212	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah	Weekly ...	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	2,000
213	"Viswavarta" (N) ..	Dacca	Do. ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, Vaidya; age 37 years.	6,000
	English-Bengali.				
214	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P)	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
215	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ..	G. C. Basu	600
216	"Dacca College Magazine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly ...	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	510
217	"Dacca Gazette" (N) ..	Do.	Weekly ...	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 47 years.	500
218	"Dacca Review" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ..	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	1,200
219	"Fratern"	Calcutta	Quarterly ...	Rev. W. E. S. Holland	200
220	"Jagannath College Magazine." (P)	Do.	Monthly ...	Lalit Mohan Chatterji, Brahmo ...	700
221	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly ...	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College	300
222	"Rangpur Dikprokash" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly ...	Jyotish Chandra Majumdar, Brahmin; age 36 years.	300
223	"Sanjaya" (N)	Fardipur	Do. ...	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 41 years.	500
224	"Scottish Churches College Magazine." (P)	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Revd. J. Watt, M.A.	1,200
225	"Tippera Guide" (N) ...	Comilla	Weekly ...	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 49 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Garo.				
226	"Achikni Ribeng" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	E. G. Phillips	550
227	"Phring Phring" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	D. Mcdonald	400
228	"Agraval" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Chuni Lal, Agarwalla	200
	Hindi.				
229	"Bharat Mitra" (N) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Babu Ram Parat Kar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	3,000
230	"Bir Bharat" (N) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin; age 31 years.	1,500
231	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P)	Ranchi	Monthly ...	Revd. E. H. Whitley, Christian ...	450
232	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Daily ...	Babu Ram Parat Kar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	600
233	"Daragar Daptar" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 28 years.	800
234	"Hindi Vangabasi" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly ...	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 38 years.	5,500
235	"Jaina Sidhanta Bhaskar" (P)	Do.	Monthly ...	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	560
236	"Manoranjan" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Ishwari Prosad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	500
237	"Sevak" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Nawab Zadik Lal, Brahmin; age 31 years.	500
	Parvatiya.				
238	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. P. Pradhun, Christian; age 61 years.	400
	Persian.				
239	"Hablul-Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 62 years.	1,000
	Poly-lingual.				
240	Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	S. T. Jones	500
241	"Sadhu Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah	Do. ...	Nilananda Chatterji, B.L.; age 36 years	350
	Sanskrit.				
242	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Hrishikes Sastri	500
	Bengali-Sanskrit.				
243	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong ...	Monthly ...	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
244	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ..	Jessore	Do. ...	Rai Yadu Nath Masumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 61 years.	940
245	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Hari Mohan Das Thakur	400
	Urdu.				
246	"Al-Hilal" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Maulana Abul Kalem Azad, Muhammadan; age 27 years.	1,000
247	"Tandrsut" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	.....	.....
248	"Negare Baam" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A., age 26 years and another.	
	Uriya.				
249	"Utkal Varta" ...	Do.	Weekly ...	.....	.....

I.—Foreign Politics.

"Anger against Indians" in New Zealand.

The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 18th June remarks that even insignificant New Zealand is trying to prevent the entrance of Indians into the land, while Zealanders are getting free entry into India. Let the Indians and their ruler, Lord Hardinge, put forth their best efforts so as to prevent outsiders from slighting them every now and then. SANJIVANI. June 18th, 1914.

"The dispute between Canada and India."

2. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 18th June says that the ill-treatment of Indians by the Canadian Government is sure to create great discontent in India. Lord Hardinge is prayed to exert himself to save the Indians from humiliation and ill-treatment at the hands of Canadians. SANJIVANI, June 18th, 1914.

The *Times* newspaper and Persia.

3. The *Namai Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] does not like the attitude which the *Times* (London) has adopted regarding the Persian question. It warns the Persian Government not to agree to the manning of the Persian soldiery by British and Russian officers. It protests against the statement made by the *Times* to the effect that there is considerable disorder in Persia. It remarks that all the suggestions which the *Times* has made have emanated from a spirit of selfishness and self-aggrandisement. NAMAI MUQUDDAS HUBLUL MATIN, June 15th, 1914.

II.—Home Administration.

(a)—*Police.*

Demolition of a Hindu Temple by Moslems at Chittagong.

4. The *Vir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 16th June draws the attention of the Government to the demolition of the Temple of Sani (Saturn) at Chittagong by the Moslems for reasons not known and says: Is there no British rule there in Chittagong? VIR BHARAT, June 16th, 1914.

"A serious complaint"—a sacred idol carried away by Musalmans.

5. A correspondent of the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 20th June says that on the 9th idem a number of Musalman coolies forcibly entered into the temple of Sani (god Saturn) in Chittagong and carried away the idol. The complaint is very serious and calls for an impartial enquiry by the authorities. BANGAVASI, June 20th, 1914.

"Is Gopalnagar outside the pale of British Government"? Lawlessness at Gopalnagar in the Pabna District.

6. A correspondent of the *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 15th June complains that regular anarchy has, for sometime past, been prevailing in village Gopalnagar in the Pabna District. The villagers divided into factions have been fighting each other. Poor men are being oppressed in various ways. The houses of two innocent men have been burnt. Nightsoil and similar things are being thrown into the houses. Lathials are constantly moving about in the village. Good men are forsaking it with their families. The attention of the authorities is drawn to the matter. SURAJ, June 15th, 1914.

Police oppression at Amritsar.

7. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 17th June begs to draw the attention of the Punjab Government to the regrettable incedent at Amritsar in which the police deliberately insulted respectable men who had gone to attend the court of the Deputy Commissioner to hear him give his decision on a purely local question, namely whether cattle ought to be kept inside the city or outside it. It is highly surprising to find the police behaving in this shameful way when the matter had nothing of a political character in it. DAINIK BHARAT MITRA, June 17th, 1914.

It further says that people ought to protest against this from all quarters. It hopes that the Punjab Government will at once take action in the matter and hold an enquiry and punish the wrong-doers. It is the duty of the Government to bring the *badmashes* to book, and to protect the honour of respectable men.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

SURAJ, June 15th, 1914.

"A few words about Assessors." Grievances of Assessors in the Mufassal Courts.

8. The *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 15th June speaks as follows of the grievances of the assessors in Mufassal Courts. A list of assessors is prepared and hung up in different places in the Court house. On this information those who are ill or aged have to make applications with Court-fees and engage pleaders for having their names struck off the list. All this costs them money besides causing them a lot of worry. The trouble is indeed very great when the person who wants to have his name removed from the list is ill and lives in a village where there is no qualified Medical practitioner to give him a certificate. Again, a number of assessors are summoned at a time while the services of only two are actually required. The rest who are discharged get no allowances even if they have come from distances. Why? If it is said that allowances are given to assessors for only serving as such and so cannot be given to those who have not served, why then do not such assessors as live in the head-quarters get any allowances for their service? Again, such assessors as have lodgings in the head-quarters where they live only occasionally are considered residents of the head-quarters in order to avoid payment of allowances to them, and summonses in their names are sent to their lodgings in the town. Then if they are not found in the lodgings, the summonses are sent to their village addresses by post or carriers. This often causes great delay in the service of such summonses, so that the persons on whom they are served are sometimes put to great inconvenience. Conveyances are not always easily secured in villages and Hindu villagers have a deep superstition against starting from home except on an auspicious day.

Again, the Sessions Court sits at 12 noon. But the poor assessors are asked to appear precisely at 10-30 A.M. This causes great inconvenience and discomfort to them, most of them being villagers who are not used to taking early breakfasts. Again, the want of a rest-room for assessors in the Court-house in keenly felt by them.

The attention of the authorities is drawn to the matter.

NAYAK, June 19th, 1914.

A complaint against High Court Judges.

9. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 19th June writes:—

We hear that there are two High Court Judges who often refuse to admit appeals and motions, holding that what the lower courts do is quite enough. Well, if this view is correct, Government ought to see that there are no extra Judges in the High Court for the hearing of these appeals and motions.

KHULNAVASI, June 13th, 1914.

Administration of criminal justice in the Khulna Court.

10. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 13th June asks for an increase of the number of Magistrates disposing of criminal suits at Khulna. At present when Mr. Thorpe is away in the mufassal out touring, there is only one officer, Babu Umacharan Rai Choudhuri, available for the heavier criminal work for the other officer Babu Mani Mohan Ghosh is reserved for petty cases only. Umacharan Babu is overburdened with work, and feels great difficulty in clearing his file. Thus he cannot always allow adequate time to the pleaders and mukhtears to cross-examine witnesses. Again, cases taken up have to be heard in part and then adjourned. This means that sometimes parties to suits have to bring up their witnesses repeatedly at great cost and inconvenience.

(d)—*Education.*

BASUMATI, June 20th, 1914.

The governing body of the Calcutta Sanskrit College.

11. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 20th June objects to Sir A. T. Mukherji holding office as President of the governing body of the Sanskrit College. The *tol* department of this institution still adheres to old ideas and ways of teaching. Sir Asutosh on the other hand is a reformer, a friend of widow-remarriage and an enemy of child-marriage, who harasses

at every step those pandits who do not fall in with his views on these matters. Since the Sanskrit College is meant for the education of Brahmin pandits on ancient lines, it should be controlled by pandits elected from different parts of the country and not be wholly controlled by the likes and prejudices of a single individual.

M. A. affiliation for the Sanskrit College.

12. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 20th June deprecates the proposed affiliation of the Sanskrit College up to the M. A. standard in Sanskrit. Such affiliation was refused in the past when the College was better staffed than now. At present there are only three very eminent men among the College staff and they are Pandits Pramatha Nath Tarkabhusan, Lakshman Chandra Sastri and Jaminibhusan. Now, studends studying in the University M. A. clasess, get the help of these able teachers and also of able men from other colleges as well, like Pandit Asutosh Sastri and Bhimsen Sastri. If these students instead of studying M. A. in the University were to continue their studies at the Sanskrit College, they would not get the services of the teachers last named. Will not that be a loss? BASUMATI, June 20th, 1914.

"The Calcutta University and the Government of India."

13. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 18th June considers Mr. Sharpe's letter refusing to reinstitute the L.M.S. diploma in the Calcutta University as a move against the spread of medical education in the country and requests Lord Hardinge to look into the matter. SANJIVANI, June 18th, 1914.

A complaint regarding the admissions of students in the Medical College.

14. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 20th June writes :— BASUMATI, June 20th, 1914.

A goodly number of students are seeking admission into the Medical College now that the Matriculation and Intermediate examination results are out. The number of these candidates for admission is of course larger than the number who will be taken in, actually. So some amount of pressure and confusion is inevitable. We have repeatedly referred to the stories of of the impossibilities happening in connection with this admission into a a Makham-ridden** Medical College. Reports have reached us this time also which suggest that our complaints in the past went for nothing. Unless the matter is rectified in time we shall be forced to make many unpleasant disclosures in the future. For the present, we shall only say that if Colonel Calvert finds his duties as Principal too much to cope with, let him select a Professor of the College to deal with these applications for admission, so that these candidates may not be harassed by being made to depend on the favour of the College clerks and no injustice of any kind be possible.

* One Makham Lal is the head clerk in the office of the Medical College and the insinuation is that no one can get in without propitiating Makham Babu.

Admission into Calcutta Colleges.

15. It is rumoured, writes the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 19th June, that in some colleges at Calcutta students have to give bribes for getting admission. This year owing to the delay in the publication of the results of the University examinations, many students had to apply for admission in the Medical College simply stating that they in all probability had passed the examinations. In order to file such incomplete applications they had, it is said, to flatter much the clerks of the College. MOSLEM HITAISHI, June 19th, 1914.

"A complaint" regarding the appointment of a Professor of History in the Patna College.

16. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 20th June takes serious exception to the appointment of Mr. W. Owston Smith as Professor of History in the Patna College in supersession of the claims of Babu Jadunath Sarkar, M.A., an historian of renown, who has been teaching history in the College for the last 15 years. The writer asks if the appointment is Mr. Smith's reward for the services which he is said to have rendered to the Government of India in connection with the dismissal of Dr. Suhrawardy and Mr. Jayaswalla from the office of University Lecturer. Mr. Smith was for some time a Professor in the Missionary College at Bankura. Most people will not, however, agree that he is as great a student of history as Babu Jadu Nath Sarkar, whose original research into the history of the Moghul period and whose history of the reign of Auranzeb have given him a European celebrity. Why then have his claims to the Professorship of History in the Patna College been ignored? Is it because he is a native? BANGAVASI, June 20th, 1914.

DAINIK BHARAT MITRA, June 18th, 1914.

Inclusion of Hindi in the curriculum of the Bihar University.

17. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 18th June says that the Hindi language should be given a place in the curriculum of the Patna University. Bengali has been accorded a place of honour in the Dacca University, and yet Bengali is a modern language, while Hindi is much older and has had a literature of its own from very early times. In this connection it notes the opinions which have been expressed by men like Dr. Whitehead of Madras on the question of instruction through the medium of vernaculars.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

HITAVADI, June 19th, 1914.

Increased contribution for the construction of water-works.

18. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th June in referring to the recent Government Resolution on sanitary policy, writes :—

Government proposes to demand higher local contributions than those exacted in the past from local bodies for the construction of water-works. This policy will discourage poor municipalities from undertaking such works at all. In these days of high prices there are few towns, the inhabitants of which are rich enough to face extra expenditure for any purpose, however laudable.

(f)—*Questions affecting the land.*

BANGAVASI, June 20th, 1914.

The recent Full Bench decision on the transfer of occupancy holdings.

19. Referring to the recent decision of a Full Bench of the Calcutta High Court on the subject of transfer of occupancy rights, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 20th June says :—

The decision gives the occupancy tenant the right to sell a portion of his tenure without detriment to his right to the remainder of the tenure. This injures the interest of the zamindar so slightly, that no objection can be taken to it from his point of view. The decision, moreover, settles a long-standing dispute as to whether the validity of a transfer of an occupancy right is liable to be questioned by the zamindar and outsiders, and it has been decided that only the zamindar will not be bound by such transfer, which will be binding on all other people. This decision will no doubt give the tenant a great liberty to dispose of his tenure, so that by indiscriminately borrowing money from money-lenders he may ultimately dispossess himself of his lands. The subject will surely be discussed by the Government and Legislative Council at the time of amending the tenancy law and it is hoped that provisions will then be made for preventing the ignorant raiyat from thus ruining himself.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

NAYAK, June 18th, 1914.

"The Eastern Bengal State Railway and the Railway Board."

20. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 18th June writes :—

The Eastern Rengal State Railway authorities are extremely dilatory in their methods of doing business. They are further utterly unmindful of public interests and show an indifference to the public convenience which a company managed railway would not dream of showing. The truth is, these company-managed lines are run as business-concerns, and the proprietors thereof are therefore mindful of the interests of their clients. The Eastern Bengal State Railway servants, on the other hand, know that their posts and salaries are secure, no matter whether the busiuess of the line prospers or not. Hence the difference.

The Railway Board has recently addressed a strong letter to the Eastern Bengal State Railway on the subject of their laches in the course of which they are reminded that "they are servants of the public." Now this passage reminds us of a similar expression often occurring in the editorials of the *Bengalee* newspaper. We believe that if we cease pestering Government and let it work

of its own motion, we shall find the administration freer of evils than now It may be that the Railway Board would not have used an expression like this if a fearless and generous ruler like Lord Hardinge were not at the helm of the administration It may also be that with an obstinate and thoughtless ruler like Lord Curzon, things would be different. So they would, and they would be so even though there were 50 worthless Indians in the Legislative Councils making an outcry against his policy. So the moral is, that we should now let politics alone and devote our attention for the present to social reform.

(h)—General.

A title of distinction for Babu Ambika Charan Majumdar.

JAGARAN, June 14th, 1914.

21. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 14th June, referrring to Babu Ambika Charan Majumdar's ill-health for which he has been obliged to resign his Chairmanship and membership of the Faridpur Municipality, says that Ambika Babu's brilliant services in connection with the management of the Municipality ought to be recognised by the Government by the conferment of a title on him. It is not that a title will add much to the honour of Ambika Babu, but that Government will be showing a generous recognition of merit by conferring one on him.

"The Calcutta Medical College Hospital."

MOSLEM HITAISHI. June 19th, 1914.

22. The *Moslem-Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 19th June makes the following complaints:—

Recently a friend of ours has taken admission in the Calcutta Medical College Hospital as a cabin patient in the Surgical Ward, paying a daily rent of Rs. 2-8 for the cabin. The first day he took admission no Surgeon came to see him. The next day a House-Surgeon came and stayed about a minute. Then came a student who bandaged him and another student asked for only a summary of the history of his case. In fact, whoever came, Surgeon or student, asked for only a brief summary of the history of the disease. All this is quite astounding. The patient had been seen before by expert Surgeons in Calcutta, who had failed to cure him or diagnose the disease. Are students and House-Surgeons of the College such great experts as to be able to diagnose the disease and give relief to the patient on hearing a summary only of the history of the disease for a minute? Again, a cabin patient enjoys no privilege which an ordinary patient does not enjoy, while he does not enjoy many privileges which an ordinary ward patient does enjoy. An ordinary patient receives visits from a Surgeon at least once per day. But cabin patients do not sometimes receive any visit from a Surgeon. It is said that such inconvenience is suffered by only those patients who have not given calls to the House-Surgeons or Surgeons before taking admission into the Hospital. Again, as two cabins are served by one fan, it is often worked to the disadvantage of the patient who may not require it to be worked for the moment. The Principal of the College is prayed to enquire into the above complaints.

Emperor Akbar's Firman prohibiting the slaughter of animals in Brindaban.

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA-O-ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA. June 18th, 1914.

23. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 18th June publishes a correspondence in which it is related how Akbar was charmed with the sanctity of two great Vishnavas named Shrirupa and Santana at Brindabun and by a Royal Firman prohibited slaughter of animals in it. The writer quotes a translation of this Firman from Mr. F. S. Growse's District Memoir of Mathura. In 1864 the British Government renewed this Firman, *vide* letter No. 290, dated the 12th August 1864, from the officer commanding the station. The Vaishnava community hopes that the Government of India will make no delay in taking steps to keep this Firman in force for good.

"Scientific hygiene."

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA-O-ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA, June 18th, 1914.

24. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 18th June referring to the Resolution of the Government of India on sanitation says:—

One will find in the Resolution all details regarding the researches carried on by Government servants in the field of bacteriology, but nothing practical to combat the causes of insanitation prevailing throughout the country, such

as bad drinking water, damp, rank vegetation and so forth. No amount of study of scientific hygiene and results of laboratory researches will be of any avail to the Bengal villagers towards improving their health, so long as practical steps are not taken to enable them to get wholesome food and drink and healthy surroundings. There needs no laboratory research to prove the usefulness of these things for the preservation of health. Government would, therefore, have done well to spend on such things at least a part of the money it has spent on scientific research. Preservation of life is necessary before preservation of health. It is a highly mistaken idea on the part of the Government that preservation of life is a totally different subject from preservation of health. It is, however, the luck of the Indians that even an enlightened and generous Government like the British Government of India does not see this plain truth. There is a story as to how luck prevails above every thing. A poor Brahmin who could not with the greatest difficulty make both ends meet, practised severe austerities to satisfy the gods. After sometime a god appeared and asked him what he wanted. He asked for wealth. The god said that he could not have wealth, because it was not his luck to become a wealthy man. The Brahmin still insisted on having wealth, whereupon the god gave him three dice saying that each die would grant him one desire. Highly elated the Brahmin went home and broached the happy news to his wife. They then began to discuss what to ask from the dice. The Brahmin was for asking for a big palace, gardens and so forth from the first die, while the lady was for asking for jewellery. A quarrel ensued between the husband and the wife on this question and at last the husband in disgust threw down one of the dice exclaiming "your ornaments or my heads." Instantly heads grew on all parts of the Brahmin's body. This was horrible. To get rid of the heads, the Brahmin on the advice of his wife, threw down the second die exclaiming "let all my heads drop off." Immediately all his heads dropped off leaving a headless trunk. This was still more horrible. The wife, however, did not lose her head. She threw down the third die praying, "let my husband have his head as at first." The Brahmin thus got back his head, the dice were gone, but he remained as poor as ever. Such is luck. The lakhs of rupees which the Indians get for the improvement of their health, go partly to maintain a posse of coloured and uncoloured officers of the Sanitary Department, partly to carry on researches and partly to carry out the recommendations of those who make the researches, leaving the health of the Indians in no way improved by all this expenditure of money. Government obediently carries out, one after another, the fads of the scientists, so that they see nothing but bacteria which can impair the health of men. This new science, however, is not based on such extensive observation as should underlie all sciences.

JAGARAN, June 14th, 1914.

Rumoured transfer of certain districts from Assam to Bengal.

25. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 14th June refers to the rumour that the Government contemplates transfering certain districts of Assam to Bengal and observes:—

When the partition was annulled the people wanted the inclusion of the four Bengali speaking districts of Assam into Bengal. And it is quite likely that wise and generous rulers like Lord Hardinge and Lord Carmichael will see the necessity and usefulness of such a change and carry it out. In that case it will remain only for Singbhum, Manbhum, Purnea and so forth to be included in Bengal for the Province to become perfect. It is hoped that Lord Carmichael will not leave this country before bringing about this consummation.

PALLIVASI, June 3rd, 1914.

Reform of the Advisory Council.

26. The *Pallivasi* [Kalna] of the 3rd June referring to Lord Crewe's scheme of reform of the Council of India, writes that it would have been better if provision had been made for more than two Indian members. As regards the recruitment of these two members, it will be difficult for them to retain their independence in Council, if they expect to be renominated for a second term of office by the Secretary of State. Anyway inspite of all these disadvantages, it is something that the elective system is introduced into this Council. We can only hope that the Indian members selected will enhance the reputation of their country by the manner in which they will discharge their duties.

27. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 20th June refers to the bad blood created among the Indian public by the operation of the rule in the Registration Department exempting all Europeans from liability to have their thumb-impressions taken when they register a document. Indians are exempt from this indignity only when they are of sufficient eminence or are known personally to the Registrar. Why this distinction between the two races? Indians in South Africa objected to being thus branded with inferiority by being compelled alone of all the sections of the population there to give their thumb-impressions. Why Government should seek to prepetuate these galling distinctions is more than we can understand.

Thumb marks in Registration office.

BASUMATI, June 20th, 1914.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

28. The *Jagaran* [Bagherhat] of the 14th June hopes that Government will grant the poor old Prince Kulachandra's prayer to be allowed to pass the remaining few days of his life at Navadwip or Brindaban.

Prince Kulachandra's prayer.

JAGARAN, June 14th, 1914.

29. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th June warmly commends the policy recently adopted by the Baroda Durbar of helping with a loan of capital at easy interest certain industrial concerns in that State and asks if the British Indian Government cannot do the like for its territories.

Industries in the Baroda State.

HITAVADI, June 19th, 1914.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

30. The *Vir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 16th June in referring to Sir George Sutherland's opinion regarding the transfer of the Capital to Delhi says:—

The King-Emperor has done what he thought best in consultation with his ministers. Who is Sir George to question the suitability of the change? Is he a greater well-wisher of India than His Majesty?

Transfer of the Capital to Delhi.

VIR BHARAT, June 16th, 1914.

31. The *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 15th June warmly supports the arguments adduced against the Press Act by M. Mazheral Huq, in the course of the recent deputation that waited on Lord Crewe. Special reference is made to the fact that the Act has not so far been operative against Anglo-Indian journals, which have violently attacked the Viceroy and even cried down whole sections of the Indian public as seditious. A hope is expressed that Lord Crewe will listen to the arguments adduced and take the necessary remedial measures.

"The Press Act in India."

BARISAL HITAISHI, June 15th, 1914.

32. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th June takes strong exception to the difference of treatment accorded to the Christian Missionary Mr. Thomas of Lahore and the newspaper *Ahb Hadis* for the same offence. Mr. Thomas first published a pamphlet violently attacking the Moslem religion. Government took no notice of it. Next the *Ahb Hadis* published a strong reply to Mr. Thomas's book. Government took exception to this and compelled the proprietor of the newspaper to deposit a security of Rs. 2,000. The Punjab raised a strong agitation in the matter. At last the *Civil and Military Gazette* has come forward with the announcement that Government has warned the Missionary and taken his promise not to circulate his book any more. Is this sufficient punishment for the inciter of the offence for which the *Ahb Hadis* has been severely dealt with?

"What is the cause of this difference?"

Case of the newspaper *Ahb Hadis* of the Punjab.

MOHAMMADI, June 19th, 1914.

33. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 19th June is highly pleased at the release of Tilak from jail and showers upon him blessings and praises and also publishes his portrait.

Tilak's release.

DAINIK BHARAT MITRA, June 19th, 1914.

34. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 19th June writes:—

Tilak returns home after some six years. His fellow-countrymen and his friends and relatives are extending to him a cordial welcome; for he is a servant of his father-land, a

"Tilak outside jail."

NAYAK, June 19th, 1914.

scholar, a man of wisdom and a teacher. His courage, spirit, enthusiasm, perseverance and, most of all, self-sacrifice are worthy of imitation. He is no coward who takes care to save his own skin while bringing trouble on others. He is an orthodox Hindu who has suffered probably because he was fated to suffer because of his deeds in a previous birth.

His compatriots are bound to worship him, for where will they find so many virtues combined in one individual? He has thought of the interests of his country and not of himself. The terrors of imprisonment have not been able to divert the trend of his thoughts.

While, however, we would cordially welcome Tilak, we would deprecate any public festivities in that connexion. Let each one of Tilak's millions of countrymen go each separately and get a sight of him, but let there be no agitation on a large scale. The English are our rulers and they are bound to punish all infringement of the laws they make for the protection of their rule. No one of course prefers restraint to freedom. And that is why the English do not mete out the full measure of punishment possible in any individual case.

We have still much work to do for the country. There is no need for us to trouble ourselves with politics or swaraj or self-government. God willing, Hindus are bound someday or other to attain a great position in the world. But then, there must be a Hindu race surviving at the time. The fetters which bind the Hindu race are more those of English civilisation and English education than those of the English Government. The external bonds will be removed with the lapse of time, but the internal bonds we must remove ourselves. Let Tilak find out ways of freeing us from these internal fetters.

JAGARAN, June 14th, 1914.

Presentation of an oil-portrait to Lord Morley.

35. Referring to the proposal made by some eminent Indians to present Lord Morley with an oil-portrait of his the *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 14th June says:—

His Lordship is undoubtedly an eminent litterateur and philosopher. But we fail to understand what ground we have to be particularly grateful to him. He showed great weakness in refusing to amend the partition of Bengal even after admitting its injustice. The Bengalis will never forget the hard and heartless treatment they received from him.

Infant mortality in India.

NAYAK, June 23rd, 1914.

36. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 23rd June writes:—

The sight of worthy western philanthropists shedding tears over the supposed harm done to our community by our religious and social usages only moves us to laughter. Have they not enough to do to interfere with other people's business? Why should they bother themselves over our interests? Let them set their own house in order first; let them reform their own customs, religious and social, first, before they think of our welfare.

These remarks are provoked by the recent public statements made in England that the health of Indian women and their progeny suffer because of the *purda* system—that this *purda* system is responsible for the heavy infant mortality from which the country suffers. It is forgotten apparently that if the health of Indian women suffers, it is we Indians who stand most to lose, for our society will be threatened with destruction. We Indians may be cowards, wanting in self-respect and so forth. We may have wany sins to answer for. But we have never been accused of being fools. And since we are not fools, we ought to know whether or not the health of our womenfolk is being impaired. We say that it is not being impaired. What then is the inference? The infernce is that these men and women who argue that the *purda* system is responsible for infant mortality in India are merely playing a game. It is a falsehood to say that the *purda* system or child marriage is responsible for our heavy infant mortality. It is malaria and scarcity of food which are really responsible for this heavy mortality. If English philanthropists want to combat this evil sincerely, let them recognise this truth. Let them see that the Indian people no longer suffer from scarcity, and that they are not encouraged to lead a town life Unless effective remedies like these are adopted, all spurious agitations against our social usages will avail nothing.

SURAJ, June 15th, 1914.

"The problem regarding the respectable classes."

37. The *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 15th June says that agriculture and industries are the only means of earning a livelihood open to middle class people in this country. But for respectable men to make profit out of them, it

is necessary to put capital into the enterprise. People are now-a-days sending young men to foreign countries for receiving an industrial and agricultural education. But of what use is this education to them if, after their return from foreign shores, they are not provided with suitable posts in industrial and agricultural concerns where they can earn a decent livelihood? As a matter of fact, nothing is done to provide for them in any such way, so that they turn out a highly disappointed and discontented lot. And they spread this discontent among all educated youngmen in the country. The discontent which has at present taken a serious character has thus its origin in poverty. If Government spends on preparing fields for the employment of educated young men only a portion of the money which it is at present spending on detection of crime, the difficult problem of suppressing the discontent will be solved within a short time. Government is now-a-days heard very often to speak of co-operation between the rulers and the ruled. How can this maxim of co-operation be better practised than in providing the young men of the country with means of livelihood so that they may live happy, contented and loyal?

"Lord Carmichael"—the question of removing the jute market at Hatkhola in Calcutta.

38. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 20th June hopes that His Excellency the Governor's recent visit to the Hatkhola market will enable His Excellency to decide the question of removing the jute market from the place in accordance with the view of the Indian dealers in jute, who are all opposed to any such removal.

BANGAVASI, June 20th, 1914.

Extension of Lord Hardinge's term of office.

39. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 19th June cordially supports the proposal made by the Hon'ble Sir Fuzlbhoy Currimbhoy to get a popular petition to the King Emperor for the extension of Lord Hardinge's term of office.

NAYAK, June 19th, 1914.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 27th June 1914.

B. S. Press—27-6-1914—188X—183—S. C. R.

CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 26 of 1914.]

REPORT (PART II)

ON

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 27th June 1914.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

[*As it stood on 16th June 1914.*]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, age 60, Kayastha ...	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine."	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabartti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee" ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Surendra Nath Banarji, age 68, Brahmin	4,500
4	"Calcutta Spectator"	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Lalit Mohan Ghosal, age 40, Brahmin ...	500
5	"Calcutta University Magazine."	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Khagendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha ..	300
6	"Collegian" ...	Ditto ...	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, age 37, Kayastha ...	1,000
7	"Culture" ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Gan Ch. Ray, age 46, Hindu Baidya ...	500
8	"Darjeeling Mail" ...	Darjeeling ...	Weekly ...	Rajendra Lal Sen, Hindu Satgope, age 30.	300
9	"Dawn and Dawn Society's Magazine."	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Satish Ch. Mukharji, age 52 ...	600
10	"East"	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen, age 61, Brahmo ...	200
11	"Habul Matin" (English edition.)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Saiyid Jelal-ud-din, age 61, Muhammadan.	1,000
12	"Health and Happiness"	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kartik Ch. Basu, age 45, Kayastha ...	4,500
13	"Herald" ...	Dacca ...	Daily ...	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu, Baidya ...	2,000
14	"Hindu Patriot" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Ch. Ray, age 46, Kayastha ...	1,000
15	"Hindu Review" ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Bipin Ch Pal, Hindu, Teli, age 49 ...	700
16	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine."	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, age 60, Kayastha ...	400
17	"Indian Empire" ..	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Shashi Bhusan Mukharji, age 56, Brahmin.	2,000
18	"Indian Express" ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, age 50, Hindu Kayastha	250
19	"Indian Messenger" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Pratab Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 51 ...	650
20	"Indian Mirror" ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 35.	1,200
21	"Indian Nation" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30 ...	800
22	"Indian Royal Chronicle"	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, age 46, Hindu Subranabanik.	Unknown. A few copies published at times.
23	"Industry"	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, age 35, Hindu Brahmin.	1,000
24	"Modern Review" ..	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 59	2,000
25	"Mussalman" ...	Ditto ..	Weekly ...	M. Rahaman, Muhammadan, age 33 ..	1,600
26	"National Magazine" ...	Ditto ..	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, age 66, Hindu Kayastha.	500
27	"Pilgrim"	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Upendra Nath Basu, Brahmin, age 43	500
28	"Regeneration" ...	Ditto ..	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 35 ...	200
29	"Reis and Rayyet" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 63	350
30	"Review"	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, age 32, Brahmin.	1,000
31	"Telegraph" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, age 36, Brahmin	1,200
32	"Unity and the Minister"	Ditto ...	Do. ...	M. N. Basu, Brahmo	400 to 500
33	"World and the New Dispensation."	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Mohim Ch. Sen, Brahmo, age 60 ...	400
34	"World's Messenger" ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 27.	400
35	"World's Recorder" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Kali Pada De, Kayastha, age 48 ...	2,700

I.—Foreign Politics.

Turkey and Greece.

385. The *Mussalman* observes that the efforts which Turkey has been making to possess an efficient fleet and the orders she has placed for dreadnoughts and war vessels have evidently disturbed the equanimity of Greece, and she has attacked the Turkish towns of Menemen and Phokia, in Asia Minor, without apparently declaring war. Reuter has been reporting for some time that Greeks in Turkish territories, and Turks in Greek territories,—territories recently snatched away from Turkey—are being persecuted. Turkish persecution of Greeks has been, it is said, most ruthless and intolerable. From experience of the past one is led to believe that the reports are exaggerated, but assuming the reports to be correct, one fails to see what justification Greece had to precipitate a war. Talaat Bey, the Ottoman Minister of the Interior, is reported to have expressed his regret for the incidents, and the Turkish officials who failed in their duties have been dismissed, but the Greeks are not yet satisfied. After this the Greek Ambassador at Constantinople has presented a note drawing attention to the treatment of Greeks in the Ottoman Empire and declaring that Greece will decline to take any responsibility for the consequences if the situation continues. This is not only a threatening note but it is insulting too. Turkey has not replied to it yet, but Talaat Bey says that in various places in Asia Minor he has succeeded in reassuring the Greek population, and in inducing numbers of families to return to their homes But in spite of all this Greece is in a bellicose mood, and has actually attacked Turkish territories. The conclusion must be obvious to those who have studied the attitude of Europeans in general towards Turkey. The naval strength of Turkey is likely to be considerable, and Greece may be no match for her, as soon as she gets the dreadnoughts and torpedoes she has ordered, and Greece and some other European countries are interested to further weaken her, and if possible, to crush her, before she gains any strength. Hence the impending war. The moral support of the entire Moslem world goes forth to Turkey in her distress. Mussalman, 19th June 1914.

Recall of the *Komagata Maru*.

386. The *Bengalee* remarks that the recall of the *Komagata Maru* by the owners, puts an abrupt end to a struggle which should have been fought to a finish in the law courts of Canada. The Canadian Government is not concerned with this recall, at least it is hoped not, for diplomatic pressure may have been brought to bear on the owners of the vessel to order its recall. It is more likely, however, that the conditions of the charter have not been fulfilled and the balance of money due has not been paid, otherwise the owners cannot recall the steamer before the six months stipulated are over. It must be remembered that, so far, the whole struggle is being maintained by Gurdit Singh. He may be wealthy, but he does not possess unlimited wealth and has received no help that the paper knows of. After this experience it will be difficult to persuade any steamer to carry Indian emigrants to Canada. Nevertheless, one must refuse to regard this as a final settlement. Whether in Canada or elsewhere, wherever the British flag flies, Indians must insist on an open door for themselves and agitate unceasingly till they get what they want. Bengalee, 21st June 1914.

Ibid.

387. The *Bengalee* is glad it was wrong in thinking that the order of the owners to recall the *Komagata Maru* had put an end to the struggle that is going on in Vancouver. It is evident that the terms of the charter have been fulfilled and the money has been paid. For six months therefore the vessel will stand fast as the passengers have refused to budge. There are Indian settlers in Vancouver and the passengers on board this steamer want to join them. Is the Dominion Government justified in refusing them to do so? This is the question that is awaiting solution. The member for Vancouver has informed Sir Robert Borden that the situation is so serious that the Militia may have to be called out. A meeting of eight hundred Vancouver Hindus and two hundred white sympathisers was held to urge the Dominion Government to save the Indians from the high-handed action of the Immigration Department. All honour to these white sympathisers for taking up the cause of the Hindus. Gurdit Singh Bengalee, 25th June 1914.

and his men should follow the example of their compatriots in South Africa and avoid all violence. Their cause is wholly just and victory will be theirs in the long run.

BENGALEE, 24th June 1914.

The South African Relief Bill.

388. The *Bengalee* is pleased to learn that the South African Senate has adopted the second reading of the Indian Relief Bill without a division. Whether it will effect a lasting solution of the Indian question will depend greatly upon the spirit in which the measure may be worked. The attitude of the Government as explained by General Smuts is eminently satisfactory. He said that it was the obvious duty of the Government to carry out the recommendations of the Commission. They could not contemplate with equanimity the continuance of a policy of shooting down citizens and thereby setting distant parts of the Empire ablaze. The great thing is that Mr. Gandhi has accepted the Bill as an honourable compromise and will not countenance any agitation against it. General Smuts has given an assurance to a correspondent that the freedom of Indians whose indentures have expired will not be interfered with. It is to Mr. Gandhi and his devoted followers that this satisfactory termination of a long-drawn struggle is due, and they are to be warmly congratulated upon the victory they have ultimately won.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—*Police.*

BENGALEE, 26th June 1914.

The *Englishman* on its mettle again.

389. The *Bengalee* thinks the *Englishman* is really happy at every fresh political murder. The *Englishman's* ideal system of government in India is government by coercion. And every Sub-Inspector or informer killed furnishes a text for a sermon. It knows only one remedy for the suppression of anarchy, and that is more and more stringent laws. If every Indian whom the police suspect were deported without trial, then the country would settle down to its normal condition. It appears that the police are in no better position than the lay public so far as their knowledge of the real culprits is concerned. The paper heard from a C. I. D. Inspector that those young men who have hitherto been caught red-handed in these crimes were not on their list of suspects. The police only know those who come out into the open but the plotters and executors of anarchical crimes burrow underground and elude the eyes of all. The *Englishman's* remedy, if tried, will prove worse than the disease, for it will be no remedy, but a fresh disease in more aggravated form.

(b) *Working of the Courts.*

BENGALEE, 20th June 1914.

The *Times* and the Bengalis.

390. The *Bengalee* remarks that in a summary of the Delhi conspiracy case published in the *Times* of the 27th May, the following head-lines occur in big type—"Working of the Bengal Poison." Now this is not only gross contempt of court, but an infamous libel upon the people of Bengal—the insinuation being that the poison of anarchy has spread from Bengal to other parts of India and that the Delhi conspiracy is part of a Bengal movement. Those whose memories can carry them back to the events of the last twenty years will remember that anarchical crimes had been committed in other parts of India before they appeared in Bengal. While the trial is still going on, it is most unfair to seek to create a prejudice against a great community. But that is the way of the *Times*. The Bengalis, with whom nationalism is a living force, are the *bete noir* of the *Times*. So were the Irish; but they have outlived the anger and scorn of their opponents, so will the Bengalis and the Indian nationalists.

(c)—*Jails.*

EAST, 8th June 1914.

The juvenile offenders.

391. The *East* remarks that the Government of Lord Carmichael is to be highly congratulated upon the steps it has taken in the treatment of juvenile offenders in the province. Children are born innocent, but from the society in which they are

brought up they acquire habits which mould their future career in life. Juvenile offenders in most cases do not know what they do. Special treatment, therefore, has been recognised in many parts of the civilised world. During recent years a series of reforms have been introduced in England. The journal is very glad that the Government of Bengal is dealing with juvenile offenders as a class wholly apart from the seasoned criminals that fill the jails of this country. A system called the Star Class System is in vogue at the Alipur Jail where boys receive elementary education and instruction in some trade to enable them to obtain employment on their release. A special ward has been opened for the juvenile offenders undergoing trial. In all central jails and in some district jails special juvenile wards have been created. While a depôt for the reception of young female offenders has been opened at the Midnapur Central Jail. The paper also welcomes, with hearty approval, the establishment of a Juvenile Offenders' Court, which is to sit at No. 85, Lower Circular Road It has been acquired for the purposes of a House of Detention. In this House of Detention will be confined children under 15 years of age who are liable to be imprisoned or committed to custody. The House of Detention which was opened on the 1st June is in charge of a Superintendent; and a Committee of Visitors will act as the controlling authority. The Bench constituting the Juvenile Offenders' Court consists of 14 members, 11 Hindu and the other three are Muhammadan, Christian and Parsee. It is to be noticed that provision has also been made that when a juvenile offender is sentenced to be whipped, the sentence is to be executed in the presence of the members forming the Bench which passed such sentence on the very day of passing the sentence. The age limit, however, might be raised to 16.

(*d*)—*Education.*

Appointments in the Educational Service.

BENGALEE, 18t June 1914.

392. The *Bengalee* observes that Mr. J. V. Francis, Professor of Drawing and Irrigation in the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, has been promoted to the Indian Educational Service. "His qualifications are that he passed the Overseers' Examination from Rurki and is a European." Mr. S. K. Basu taught the same subjects in the same College for nearly ten years but he was never even made a Professor but remained an Assistant Professor to the end. "His qualifications are that he graduated as a Bachelor of Civil Engineering from Sibpur College and served many years in the Public Works Department and is a Bengali." Mr. S. K. Datta is a first class M.A. in Physics, second class in Mathematics, and holds a diploma in mechanical engineering of the Berlin University. He officiated as Superintendent of the Workshop and Professor of Mechanical Engineering and was then offered a permanent appointment on Rs. 150 a month. He left in disgust and has gone back to Germany, having been offered the Guruprasanna Ghosh Scholarship. He also happens to be a Bengali. Other similar instances may be quoted but it is unnecessary to mention them.

(*g*)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

Recent promotions in the Traffic Department, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

TELEGRAPH, 24th June 1914.

393. The *Telegraph* is disappointed that several European Traffic Inspectors of the Eastern Bengal State Railway have been appointed to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendents with effect from the date they assume charge and until further orders. The Traffic Department of Indian railways forms what one may well call a close preserve for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, to the detriment and exclusion of Indians. The paper is not quite sure if there are even half a dozen Indians in the superior grades of this service. The promotion of so many Traffic Inspectors to the rank and status of Superintendents, shows that a welcome change has come over the Government, to the effect that subordinates are being given an opportunity to hold superior offices. But the absence of the

Indian element is a matter of serious complaint. The salaries attached to appointments in the Traffic Department are good, but the journal is not convinced that the holders are educated men, such as would be forthcoming if they were thrown open to the children of the soil. The few Indians who have so far served in it, have all done well. Under these circumstances, it is the deliberate ignoring of the just claims of the Indians that takes place in this connection. The paper hopes some non-official members of the Supreme Legislative Council will take the matter in hand.

(h)—General.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 20th June 1914.

Release of Mr. Tilak.

394. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that there was scarcely an educated Indian who was not powerfully affected when he heard that Mr. Tilak had been convicted of sedition and sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Justice Davar on the 23rd of July 1908. It is scarcely necessary to state that, if he had been tried in England, he would have been either acquitted, or, if convicted, he would have been given a very light punishment. Naturally educated Indians, who look upon Mr. Tilak as one of their noblest public men, bitterly mourned and resented the result of the trial. The masses in Bombay, however, showed their indignation in a different way. Led more by feeling than reason, they lost all control over themselves at the news, and broke into riots. They were fired upon by the police and the military, with the result that several were killed and wounded. When passing sentence, Mr. Justice Davar observed that it was desirable that the accused should be banished from his mother-country in the interests of peace. What happened, however, almost as soon as the sentence was passed, was that public tranquillity was not preserved, but disturbed. Other unpleasant incidents also took place. Not only did thousands of mill-hands strike work, but almost all the principal shops all over the city of Bombay were closed. The mill-hands took a vow not to work for six days as a protest against the sentence of six years' transportation passed on Mr. Tilak. So all classes of people, both educated and uneducated, made it plain that the punishment meted out to Mr. Tilak had produced a deep discontent in the land. Indeed, the prosecution of Mr. Tilak, both in 1897 and 1908, was a needless political blunder on the part of the Bombay authorities. Those who know Mr. Tilak will testify that his patriotism is of the highest and the purest order; his selflessness and desire to serve his fellows is extraordinary; his private character is exemplary and without blemish. He possesses an unbending will and spirit. At the same time, he has always preached that British help is absolutely necessary for the regeneration of India. It is an open secret that the reason why Mr. Tilak was prosecuted in 1897 was the suspicion that he had some hand in the murder of Messrs. Ayerst and Rand in connection with the introduction of the ferocious plague measures in Poona, and not for his writing sedition. Similarly, he owed his prosecution in 1908 to the suspicion that, as a leader of the so-called extremist party, he might have had some connection with the bomb affair in Bengal. Indeed, the *Statesman* openly calls him "the father of Indian unrest." But, it is absolutely untrue that he had ever sought to preach sedition or anarchism, either as a journalist or as a speaker. On the other hand, his views on public questions were so very moderate that he had often been twitted for the same by many of his colleagues. The *Statesman* charges Mr. Tilak with having given "certain pledges of good behaviour" in 1897 when he was undergoing eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment in connection with his first sedition case. What stuff this Maharatta is made of, the Chowringhee paper and others who have no love for him have yet to learn. He is not the man to humiliate himself in that way for any consideration. The contents of a private letter which he had written to a friend at the time when the sedition case was pending against him in 1897 will show him in his true light. He never intended its publication: all the same, it was published in the papers while he was in jail. Mr. Tilak found himself in difficulties when the Government of Lord Sandhurst started the prosecution against him for sedition in 1899. A poor man, he was practically

left to himself with a few devoted friends, to fight a giant like the Government, with unlimited resources at its disposal. The public, if left to themselves, would, no doubt, have come forward to help him. But where was the guarantee that those who contributed to the Tilak Defence Fund would also come in for trouble? As a matter of fact, detectives were found taking down the names of those who had been interesting themselves in the Tilak case. Further, the only senior Counsel then available at Bombay, Mr. Macpherson, had been engaged by the Government of Bombay! It was at this juncture that some friends proposed to Mr. Tilak to make up the quarrel with his mighty opponent, by tendering an apology. When this proposal was sent to Mr. Tilak he felt deeply pained. Not that he wanted to prove his high spirit by a fight with the Government, but that he did not like to take the odium upon himself of having yielded from considerations of personal safety. "Is it not a pity that Government has mistaken its man? In Mr. Tilak it might have found a really able and sincere coadjutor in removing the present unrest, quite unlike many of its so-called loyal friends who have not the slightest influence in the country and who try to humbug it by professing loyalty and abusing their own countrymen."

His Excellency Lord Hardinge.

395. The *Bengalee* observes that the 20th May was the 56th birthday of His Excellency Lord Hardinge. Whatever differences of opinion there may be amongst contemporaries regarding the measures of His Excellency's administration or the policy of his reign, future historians will regard him as one of the greatest of Indian Viceroys, fit to take his place by the side of a Bentinck, a Canning and a Ripon. History has in part repeated itself in the case of Lord Hardinge, though the sequel has yet to come. The road to enduring fame in Indian History lies through persecution. The great Despatch of the 25th August 1911 evoked an outburst of indignation from the Anglo-Indian Press, of Calcutta, which reminded us of the days when the same press heaped the foulest indignities upon Lord Ripon. The bitterness of the resentment then shown has not yet died out. The modification of the partition may be forgiven, but not the transfer of the capital to Delhi. There will, indeed, be just ground for this view, if the transfer of the capital is not followed by the redemption of those pledges for the fulfilment of which the transfer was pronounced to be necessary. "The removal of the Government of India from Calcutta," says the Despatch "is therefore a measure which will, in our opinion, materially facilitate the growth of local self-government on sound and material lines." The self-government referred to here is provincial autonomy; and the people have accepted the transfer cheerfully in the confidence that provincial autonomy will follow. Nothing indeed has yet been done in this direction; but there still remain eighteen months of His Excellency's administration; and they may prove the most fruitful period of his government. All India looks forward to some definite steps being taken in advance, and in fulfilment of the pledges given in the great Despatch.

BENGALEE, 20th June 1914.

Extension of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty.

396. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that those who favour an extension of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty by two years, give a curious reason for the movement they have set on foot. It is that His Excellency in that case will be able to complete the good works commenced by him. But what may these "good works" be? The expression is meaningless without any enumeration or explanation. Then again, what appears good to the promoters of the movement may not appear so to others. There is no doubt that Lord Hardinge has earned the fervent gratitude of the Indian nation by some of his acts. One cannot too highly admire his statesmanship and sympathy for the people in connection with the release of the accused in the Khulna political dakaiti case, the Cawnpur mosque, or Indian affairs in South Africa. But, then, there are also acts of His Excellency which have either been wholly disapproved of by the people, or about which there is a great difference of opinion among them. Take, for instance, the Conspiracy Act, which was passed in the teeth of opposition from the vast majority of the Indian members. The Contempt of Court Bill and the Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code have also created great alarm among the public. It is quite evident that the authors of the extension movement have their

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 22nd June 1914.

special eye on the new Delhi, which they hail as an ideal piece of good and statesmanlike measure. But the whole of Bengal at least feels the dethronement of Calcutta as the Capital of the Empire. And surely the Bengalis should have some voice in the administration of her affairs. But, instead of that, they are shunned by the Imperial Government like poison. In the next place, suppose there are several works, admitted to be good, which may be left incomplete, when Lord Hardinge retires on the expiration of the natural term of his office. But where is the guarantee that these will be finished in two years and that another agitation will not be started for a further extension of his Viceroyalty if the "good works" were not completed within that period? There will be no finality to this state of things. It should also be remembered that every Viceroy is expected to inaugurate some good work which he is not likely to finish within the limited tenure of his office. There is another humorous side to the movement. Its promoters have quite forgotten that the destiny of a Viceroy is not exactly in their keeping. They are pursuing their plans without taking into calculation two important factors, namely, the Imperial Government at Home and Lord Hardinge himself. Needless to say, it rests entirely with His Majesty's advisers in the United Kingdom to determine the extension or otherwise of His Excellency's tenure. But considering the present political situation in England, are they in a position to give any thought to this question? What if a general election takes place and the Tories come into power? It is very well known that the Tory leaders have no sympathy at least with the Delhi project of Lord Hardinge—some of them, like Lord Curzon, have condemned it strongly. As for Lord Hardinge, does he himself like the idea of staying longer in India than the eighteen months that still remain of his Viceroyalty? On the other hand, it is extremely doubtful if he likes the idea of staying longer in India than the natural term of his office. The journal believes that he has stuck to his post simply from a supreme sense of duty. The past few years have indeed been a period of unusual stress and strain to him. And thanks to his nervous and short-sighted advisers, they have managed to make his life in India still more uncomfortable. The probabilities are that both Their Excellencies are more anxious to return to England to enjoy a well-earned rest than to prolong their stay by any artificial means in a country which has caused them so much worry. His Excellency, it is believed, is too shrewd a statesman not to see the key to the present movement, which is confined to those only who have either profited by the transfer of the Imperial Capital to Delhi or have been jubilant over the dethronement of Calcutta.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 26th June 1914.

The new Howrah bridge.

397. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* announces that Government has just issued a resolution on the proposed construction of a new Howrah bridge in or about its present site and invited opinions from the public. The total estimated cost of the new bridge is about a crore of rupees, of which some ten lakhs will be met from the reserve fund of the existing bridge as well as the value of the materials of the bridge and the two bridge ferry steamers. So that, something like ninety lakhs of rupees will be absorbed in the initial cost of construction, which again does not include another four lakhs or so that may have to be paid out of the reserve fund mentioned above towards the cost of the proposed subway for the Port Commissioners' railway. The annual cost of maintenance will be about Rs. 6,65,000. What strikes one most is the huge drain upon the public exchequer to be caused by the construction and the maintenance of this bridge. A suitable permanent bridge as an approach to the premier city of the Empire is a necessity no doubt, but at the same time it ought to be remembered that there are measures of much more urgent necessity that want doing for want of funds. The existing bridge is quite enough for all practical purposes, so far at least as the general public are concerned. In this view of the case one would question the wisdom of spending a crore of rupees towards a purpose which might have at least been deferred till the immediate demands of the other and the more vital measures (such as sanitary reforms) had been satisfied. The resolution is silent on the point as to whether the whole of the huge amount is to be borne by the Provincial Government, or partly by the Provincial and partly

by the Imperial Government. Even the authors of the Delhi scheme will admit that though Calcutta has ceased to be the Imperial capital, its imperial importance has not abated a whit. It is but fair, therefore, that at least a part of the initial cost of construction should be borne by the Imperial Government.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

398. The *Mussalman* observes that the adoption by the All-India Moslem League of the ideal of a system of self-government suitable to India has more or less upset a section of its co-religionists, though small, who have not yet been able to march with the times, and who appear to think that the salvation of the community or the country lies in giving unqualified support to whatever emanates from Government. A propaganda conceived on such principles can be dismissed as unworthy of serious notice, but when persons supposed to understand the political needs and requirements of the community, actually start a movement with such objects in view, it becomes the duty of well-wishers of the community to expose the unsoundness of the propaganda and warn the people against its mischievous nature. Of late some Muhammadan gentlemen in Bihar are reported to have issued a manifesto in which they say that they do not take any interest in the aims and ideals of the All-India Moslem League, and they further say that the Bihar Provincial Moslem League, being connected with the All-India Moslem League, is not the right medium for expressing the opinion of the moderates. They therefore want to start an association, the policy of which will be "to refrain from taking part in anti-government agitation and to refrain from taking part in anything against the wishes of the authorities." The signatories to the manifesto seem to assume that the Moslem League is an anti-government organization, which it is not, and the journal emphatically protests against the insinuation. Moreover, their policy will be to refrain from taking part in anything against the wishes of the authorities. It means any measure emanating from Government must be supported either tacitly or actively.

Mussalman, 19th June 1914.

A queer policy.

L. N BIRD,
Special Assistant.

11, Camac Street;
Calcutta,
The 27th June 1914.

B. S. Press—1.7 1914—193X—182—O. W.

CORRECTION SLIP.

In Part I of the Report on Native Papers in Bengal for the week ending 13th, 20th and 27th June 1914, *for* serial Nos. 42, 43 and 44 *read* Nos. 24, 25 and 26.